

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

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FROM BEYOND THE SEAS.

The Cholera Rages, and Depresses Suez Canal Stocks.

Rumors That Count de Chambord Has Selected an Heir—A Russian Town Destroyed by Fire—Fighting in Albania—Heavy Floods, Locusts Devastating Russian Provinces, &c.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—The inhabitants of various Russian provinces are aghast at the devastating ravages of the locust. Intelligence just received from Charkoff states that in that district the locusts are swarming over and utterly destroying the crops of a fertile tract of 50,000 acres. Also in the district of Novokopersch, in the government of Voroneschki, and in the neighborhood of Taganrog, the same frightful destruction of the crops is proceeding.

The most energetic measures to stamp out this plague are being taken, and with this object the district government of Novokopersch have voted 25,000 roubles, and the Governor in person has left for the scene of havoc. In Taganrog the grain and locusts have been burnt together in order to stamp out the pest. From Borisoglebsk the latest intelligence is still more lamentable. The locusts in this government are ravaging a tract of some 70,000 acres. Six thousand soldiers sent to the assistance of the inhabitants are powerless to check the appalling destruction committed by these ravaging and insatiable insect legions. They have also appeared in the government of Balaschevski.

ALEXANDRIA, July 6.—During the twenty-four hours ending at 9 o'clock last evening 109 deaths from cholera occurred at Damietta and 68 at Mansourah. The Lazaretto at Beyrout is crowded with fugitives from Egypt. The officers of the institution refuse to admit any more persons.

LONDON, July 6.—The cholera outbreak in Egypt has had the effect of reducing the nominal value of the Suez Canal Company's stock. The original cost of the shares was £20, but their market value has increased to £100, and on this valuation paid about two per cent. The decline in value was due to the report from Cairo, that reports by telegraph from Port Said had closed, that the telegraph operators, of which there are only three, were ill or dead, and that the epidemic had become so serious that the Canal Company refused longer to make any official statements of death occurring. A Cairo dispatch says that there had been no telegraphic communication with the Cairo entrance to the canal for two days. Before that time there had been regular reports of cholera losses of six or eight persons a day, and although the town of Port Said is small, these dispatches were mistrusted.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 6.—Mr. Huxley has been made the president of the Royal Society, to succeed Mr. Spottiswood, M. P.

LONDON, July 6.—Mr. Trevelyan announced in the House of Commons that the Government had ordered certain Unions in Ireland to cease assisting pauper emigration to America.

LONDON, July 6.—A dispatch from Copenhagen says a prisoner named Nielson, who was charged with committing arson here, has confessed that he set fire to the Victoria Docks, London, in 1881, with a view of obtaining plunder. The opinion heretofore entertained regarding the origin of the fire was that it was the work of Fenians.

LONDON, July 6.—The American Rifle Team have been offered the use of tents during their stay at Wimbledon, but declined, preferring private lodgings.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 6.—The statement is made that Count de Chambord selected the eldest son of Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, as the heir to his claims to the French throne.

PARMA, July 6.—It is announced that Count Brady, of Parma, will be made the heir to the principal portion of the estate of the dying Count de Chambord.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 6.—A French man-of-war has hoisted the French flag on the Hebrides Islands.

RUSSIA.

S. PETERSBURG, July 6.—Dispatches announce the destruction of the most important and valuable portion of the town of Friederichstadt by fire. Over fifty buildings have been burned, including the Post-office and other public buildings.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—Reliable information from Albania says that fighting between the Turkish forces and the tribes on the Albanian border, continues on an important scale, and that the disaffection and agitation is spreading with great rapidity throughout the entire province.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, July 6.—Heavy floods prevailed in Surat, causing great damage to property and some loss of life. The water is now subsiding. Traffic on the railways interrupted.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, July 6.—At a meeting of all the Catholic Bishops of Ireland resolutions were adopted condemning the action of the Government in assisting paupers to emigrate to the United States or elsewhere.

LONDON, July 6.—The Times correspondent at Dublin revives the report that James Carey, the informer, has left Ireland in disguise.

Can't Keep House On \$25,000 a Year.
NEW YORK, July 5.—Mrs. Helen Maria

Hoyt, the widow, and her daughter, Mary Irena Hoyt, who are contesting the will of the late millionaire, Jesse Hoyt on the ground of undue influence, fraud and incapacity, made applications yesterday for a further allowance. Some time ago they were granted an allowance of \$25,000 each to maintain and support them. They allege that the money is entirely expended, and that they need further sums to discharge various obligations and to defray the necessary expenses of maintenance and household affairs. They allege that they are put to annoyance and inconvenience for want of funds, and that they require a further advance from the estate of \$25,000 to be charged to them. Surrogate Rollins granted an order directing that a citation issue to the executors to show why a degree should not be made requiring them to pay the money to the petitioners.

FRESH GOLD FIELDS.

The Mines of the Northwest Developing Richness—American Enterprise.

TORONTO, Ont., July 6.—A correspondent writing from Pine Portage to the Toronto Globe, concerning the mining enterprises in Manitoba, says: By inspection of the properties mentioned I am more than confirmed in the opinion I expressed in former years concerning the Lake of the Woods district as a promising gold field. The progress of the several workings, places it beyond doubt that the yield of the precious metal will be very large, and so easily extracted that great profits will accrue from the energetic prosecution of the industry. The mining men complain, with apparent justice, that the work in which they are engaged is not appreciated fairly by the Canadian public. "Here," they say, "is a field for legitimate industrial employment, the prospect has been pronounced excellent by every visiting expert, the out-put of gold by the Argyle Company has shown the certainty of larger dividends from the mines. We have spent and are spending freely our own money in development, yet we do not get that support from the Canadian public that we have a right to expect. American capitalists have already secured some of the best claims, and will, perhaps, succeed in crowding us, the discoverers and first workers out, simply because their purses are longer than ours, and their public more ready to respond to the fair demands of enterprise." This is largely true. Winnipeg men have freely and boldly expended their money, notwithstanding the hard times. They have fairly strove to get the value of their properties, and seem to regard it as rather unjust and absurd that their enterprise should be classed with such wild speculations as those that culminated in the recent land "boom," and ended with the subsequent crash. Operations for the purpose of producing actual wealth from ore in which that wealth has been proved to exist afford to money quite a different investment, and a much better security for early and large profits than can be obtained at any time by the speculators holding unimproved land. Such complaints on the part of the Lake of the Woods mining men will doubtless soon cease. The public have hardly had time to realize the fact that this district is certainly equal to any on the continent in the capacity to yield the precious metals in paying quantities. Investment will follow knowledge, the output grow rapidly, and the Northwest thus will obtain an exporting industry which can not fail to have most important effects on the financial situation here, the growth of Rat Portage and Winnipeg, the prosperity of the Dominion, and the wealth of the enterprising miners and owners of mines.

POLK'S TRIAL BEGUN.

A Panel of Seven Selected Jurors Discharged by the Judge.

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 6.—In the Criminal Court Judge Allen has discharged the seven jurors impaneled in the case of M. T. Polk, the defaulting State Treasurer, saying that he had determined on this step after an examination of juror Hill, who, he was satisfied had been surrounded by influences which may have operated on his mind and made it improper for him to serve as a juror in the case. Judge Allen said, further, that he had examined some of the other jurors, and the result of that examination had been to develop matters which, together with an examination of some of their antecedents, made it very improper for them to act, he therefore considered it best that all should be relieved from duty. The objection to Juror Hill was his having once been employed by the widow of ex-President Polk. The impaneling of a new jury was then commenced. Twenty-five persons were examined and three of them selected. Officers were directed to summon additional jurors and the court adjourned. It will be quite difficult to secure a jury, and the hearing of evidence will probably not begin until next week.

HUNTSVILLE, TEX., July 6.—At 9 o'clock this morning, seven miles south of Huntsville, J. F. Kelly's saw-mill was blown up, with fearful destruction of life. Dick Grant (colored), fireman, and his assistant John Barkfull, a convict, also convicts Slade and Jordan, were instantly killed. Four other convicts, named Nicholas, Swarbo, Franklin and Collard were seriously wounded. The proprietor, Kelly, his partner, Harry Miner, and a man named Harrington were severely bruised and scalded. Burt Murray was slightly bruised by falling timbers. The cause of the accident was the carelessness of the

THE NEW OIL FIELD.

Great Excitement in West Virginia.

A Territory of Great Richness Struck and Oil Men Flocking Thither to Try Their Fortunes.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., July 6.—This city is just in the midst of an oil excitement which promises to almost eclipse the palmy days of Oil City, Warren and Titusville, Pa. The great petroleum wealth of West Virginia is just now opening up and yielding large profits to a few plucky, experienced oil men who came here from the oil fields of the Keystone State and from Philadelphia.

About the closing of the summer of 1863, this promising oil field, which lies nine miles east of here, on the Stillwater creek and its tributaries, was thought to be rich in oil, from the surface indications then discovered, and several business men of this city began operations and succeeded in getting what the oil man would call "good shows." Subsequent developments proved that their money was well invested, as several paying wells were struck. About this time, and before a thorough investigation had been made of the Stillwater district, a similar excitement broke out in what is known as the Volcano district, twenty miles east of Parkersburg, on the White Oak river, and so big were the prospects that the Stillwater district was abandoned and the oil men in a body flocked there.

At Burning Springs, in West county, the latter part of the same year, great wells were struck, and between the excitement and paying leases that were being worked in the last two places the former sank into obscurity. From that time until the present day the production diminished until the fields were entirely exhausted. However, about three years ago a light grade of oil was struck in the Volcano district, and was worked on a small scale by a few men without much capital. These men finally abandoned their leases, becoming disgusted with the slight production and the poor quality of the oil.

About the middle of February, W. F. Messimer, who had extensive practice and experience of the workings of the Pennsylvania fields, came here and effected a lease on Rack Run in the Stillwell district, and immediately began operations. At the shallow depth of sixty-five feet he struck a five-barrel well of twenty-seven degree oil. Encouraged by his first venture, Mr. Messimer immediately set another drill to work, about twenty yards from the first well, and at a depth of 100 feet he struck a bonanza in the shape of a 800-barrel well of 27½ degree oil, worth \$8 per barrel. This occurred about the beginning of March, and it was at this time that the attention of capital was directed to the development of the West Virginia oil territory. C. B. Tavenner then leased a tract of land from Haines Brothers and drilled a well, striking a 400-barrel spouter of 33-40 degree oil.

This set the community wild with excitement and the speculators and capitalists began to flock into Parkersburg, until the scene brings back the memorable days of Oil City when it was in the zenith of its prosperity. This well has diminished about one-half in its production, but the excellent quality and steady flow will make its owner an oil king, and Mr. Messimer will also share a like blessing. The quality of oil from these wells proves to be even superior to that found in the Franklin district in Pennsylvania, as demonstrated by a "cold test" made yesterday by the West Virginia Transportation Company of the oil produced by the Tavenner well. A specimen of the oil was exposed all day to a test which registered five degrees below, and the oil is as limpid as water.

LABOR ARBITRATION.

The First Decision Under the Pennsylvania Act Made and Accepted.

PIESBURG, July 6.—John R. McCune, who was selected as umpire by the trade tribunal of railroad coal miners and operators of this district, appointed to settle a dispute concerning the rate of wages to be paid, has rendered his decision. On the 1st of May the operators notified the miners that a reduction in the price paid for mining from three and a half to three cents per bushel was necessary. The miners objected to this and a strike, in which 5,000 men joined, was begun. A few days after this the bill creating voluntary trade tribunals for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees, which had been introduced in the Legislature by Senator Wallace, became a law, and it was decided to test it at once.

Representatives of both sides met, organized a tribunal under the law, selected J. R. McCune, a prominent banker, as umpire, and the strikers resumed work pending the attempt to settle the matter amicably. The tribunal commenced to investigate everything connected with the matter at once, but a week ago decided that they could not agree. The matter was then submitted to the umpire, who decides that the price paid for mining from May 21 to October 1, 1883, shall be 3½ cents per bushel.

In communicating his decision to the tribunal Mr. McCune says:

All the information which I have been able to glean appears to demonstrate conclusively that the railroad coal trade is

experiencing a period of depression, and affords but meagre returns to those who are in the business. The supply is greater than the demand, and the unusual demand, and the unusual anxiety to secure orders has produced a decline in price. It is also necessary to meet the competition of coal which lies nearer the lake markets and can be transported from them more cheaply than from this city. Nevertheless, a reduction of half a cent a bushel would bear heavily on the miners, and I find by a study of summarized statements of the cost of production that operators by saving in the months of dead work, royalty, etc., may pay 3½ cents per bushel for mining and continue their business with a small profit. The decision of your umpire is that the price paid for mining should be 3½ cents per bushel of seventy-six pounds for all coal running over 1½ inch screen, and that nothing be paid for nut coal and slack.

The miners' representatives said they were entirely satisfied with the decision and would continue work. The operators have made no statement, but it is believed they will also accept the umpire's decision, and that the strike will not be renewed. The settlement is hailed with satisfaction by every person in this city. This is the first time a strike has been averted by arbitration in this State, but those who have watched the attempt say that the trade tribunal plan will be generally adopted to settle differences in the future.

DENVER EXCITED.

A Terrible Fight Expected at Grand Lake Over Murdered Commissioners.

DENVER, July 6.—The city is terribly excited over the startling news received that two Grand County Commissioners had been shot and killed, and the other Commissioner and County Clerk mortally wounded by a masked mob. The trouble that led to the shooting was the result of an old feud, dating back to 1878, when that county was created by an act of the Legislature and the seat located at Hot Sulphur Springs. At the election held in 1880 the people by a vote changed the county seat to Grand Lake. The matter was taken to the District Court, then to the Supreme Court. Meanwhile the hatred existing between the two factions was growing intensely, culminating in yesterday's bloody war. Grand County has three commissioners, Barney Day, R. G. Mills, and E. P. Weber, a majority of whom, Day and Mills, were in favor of declaring the vote illegal, making Grand Lake the county seat, and removing the records back to the Springs. Last Monday the commissioners had a regular meeting at Grand Lake, but what was done is not positively known; but it is reported that they decided to declare the office of County Treasury vacant because of his refusal to file a satisfactory bond. During the meeting Day, Weber, and the clerk, Dean, stopped at Mrs. Young's boarding house, a quarter of a mile around the end of a small lake. The road leading from Mrs. Young's to town is through a thicket of pines. Yesterday morning, just before 10 o'clock, the two commissioners and the clerk started from the house to go to the place of meeting, and finish up the business before finally adjourning. When about midway through the thicket three masked men suddenly sprang out of the bushes and commenced firing, shooting them all down. Almost instantly, before their work had been done, one of the commissioners returned the fire, instantly killing one of the assailants. The other two masked men, thinking they had killed all three of the party, disappeared in the bushes. When a party of citizens arrived at the place of the combat a moment later they found Day dead, and Weber and Dean mortally wounded. They tore the mask from the other man and found he was Mills, the other County Commissioner. The two other assailants are not known. Suspicion, however, rests upon two noted desperadoes, Bill Redman and Leu Coffin. When the news was brought to Hot Sulphur Springs it produced the most intense excitement, and shortly before dark night before last a party of twenty horsemen, well armed, left for Grand Lake and a terrible fight is expected. Up to this hour (10 o'clock) no late news has been received from the scene of the tragedy. As a courier riding fifty miles over mountains is the only means of communication, it is probable there will be no further news until morning.

The Editor of the Texas Siftings and a New York Sculptor Say They Will Fight.
NEW YORK, July 6.—John Armory Knot, editor of the Texas Siftings, yesterday sent a written challenge to David Brunson Sheahan, the sculptor, to fight a duel, and the challenge was formally accepted. Seconds were appointed on each side, and they spent the entire day in excited and industrious efforts to secure an amicable settlement of the misunderstanding, which occurred on the preceding evening at a dinner party. Knot and Sheahan have been the warmest friends for two years. They have often been out together to suppers, and have passed social evenings in one another's company in other ways, and Sheahan, when challenged, was engaged on a medallion portrait of Mr. Knot, which he expected to finish in a few days. The quarrel arose out of a political discussion. They severally say they will fight. They are seeking opportunity and the police are looking for them.

At Olsego Lake, Mich., Alexander Perry, fifty years old, attempted to enter the house of Amos Bidwell while the young wife of the latter was alone. He had visited the house earlier in the day, but had left after making improper overtures to her. When he was observed approaching the second time he was warned by Mrs. Bidwell, and failing to regard it, she shot and killed him with a Winchester rifle.

ROBBING AN ESTATE.

The Widow of General Van Rensselaer, a well-known lawyer of this city, is accused of a gross breach of trust, and the accusations against him which were made public to-day occasioned some excitement in legal and social circles. Several years ago Mrs. Elizabeth Blocker, of this city, conveyed to two trustees a valuable estate in trust for the benefit of her daughter, Catherine Van Rensselaer, wife of General Van Rensselaer of Greenbush. The estate consisted of lands in Albany and Cohoes and a farm in West Troy. By the provisions of the trust the income was to go to Mrs. Van Rensselaer during her life time and at her death the property was to be inherited in fee simple by her children. The two trustees died, whereupon General Van Rensselaer became trustee by appointment of the Supreme Court. On his death not long afterward Wickes was appointed sole trustee. This was in 1871.

Since then, until January last, he has continued to manage the affairs of his trust. For a long time Mrs. Van Rensselaer suspected that her affairs were not as they should be, but she was unable to obtain a statement from Wickes, and was put off with smooth and plausible explanations. Finally she went to Judge A. B. Voorhees, who speedily discovered irregularities and compelled Wickes to resign his trust. William F. Bentler, was appointed referee, and to-day he made his report, which contains damaging statements against Wickes.

The referee finds that the trust has been grossly mismanaged, and that over \$30,000 is unaccounted for. Persons well posted say that the property has been damaged from \$50,000 to \$75,000 by the management of Wickes.

Here is one example of his operations. He sold a portion of the farm in West Troy to Mary E. Briggs for \$12,000, accepting as security for the payment of the purchase price a mortgage on the premises for the entire amount of the consideration. Another part of these premises was sold to a man named Vail for \$4,000 and a mortgage taken for the whole purchase price. The Briggs and Vail purchases were then divided into parcels, and sold off under the manipulation of Wickes and his partner or tool, James V. Emerson, a son-in-law of Mrs. Briggs. Mortgages were taken by Vail or Mrs. Briggs for part of the purchase money, as lots were sold by either of them, and Wickes would immediately release the lots so sold from the mortgages given to him by Vail and Mrs. Briggs. This continued until the \$12,000 and \$4,000 mortgages were discharged by Wickes and he had received the money, \$16,000. Besides, he received large amounts for rents and sales of property for which he never accounted.

Wickes is about seventy years old, and resided at 21 Tenbroeck street until about two weeks ago, when he became a fugitive. He was recently indicted by the Grand Jury of this county for grand larceny.

In Wickes's defence it is asserted that for several years past he has been incompetent to manage so large an estate, owing to weakened mental powers incident to old age, and that he was a tool in the hands of James V. Emerson, who took advantage of his old age and obtained the lion's share of the plunder. Emerson died in this city about a year ago from the effects of dissipation.

THE LARD KING'S DEBTS.

Foot Up \$1,344,911, and He Offers to Pay Fifty Cents on the Dollar.

CHICAGO, July 6.—At a meeting of the creditors of McGeoch, Everingham & Co., Mr. J. R. Bensley, the receiver appointed by Judge Gardner, submitted a statement, in which he said that under the direction of the Court he took charge of the affairs of the firm on the 18th of June. He found them in great confusion, and, after much labor, ascertained the amount due the trade at the time of the firm's failure to be \$1,803,384 58; deducting margins surrendered and to be surrendered, \$608,473 37, leaving due and unsecured to the members of the board, \$1,194,911 21.

The lard held by the banks was of the value of \$3,950,000 the net proceeds of which amounted to \$3,800,000, leaving a net deficit due the banks of \$150,000. This would leave the unsecured liabilities of the firm at \$1,344,911 21. Against this he has in hand cash and cash assets amounting to \$200,000.

The report stated that Mr. McGeoch had not been in the city since the failure, but Mr. Bensley went to Milwaukee and had an interview with him and with a number of his friends, and after much negotiation Mr. McGeoch offered to raise \$450,000, which with the \$200,000 mentioned above would make \$650,000, a sum which would come near paying fifty cents on the dollar. The report went on to state that the firm would pay fifty cents on the dollar cash if all the creditors will sign an agreement to accept this as a full discharge of all their claims. This acceptance would involve a dismissal of all suits now pending in the courts.

The report further states that Mr. Wells does not appear as a partner in the firm. He is seventy-five years of age, and, though reported to be wealthy, he has very heavy liabilities already due, or about to become due, to secure which he has secured nearly all this property. No other parties were interested with McGeoch or with the firm in any of their transactions. Mr. Bensley was of the opinion that if the creditors did not accept the offer they would not realize anything like fifty cents on the dollar out of the estate, and if the offer was not accepted, the promise of \$450,000 would not be good. This statement does not include country accounts of the firm, but the receiver calculates that these would about balance each other.